Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVI. *Philadelphia, February* 18, 1837. **Whole No. 812.**

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ALETHEA.

"Liber embens mulier sachbyh frixer,
Manchent eighirin ungheem kvixer."

From a Celtic parchment, Anno 3966.

Translated by N. C. Brooks, A. M.

The trees formed the boundary of the forest, that bowed awfully through the echoing forest; the moon through the murky clouds enveloping her, shed a pale light that scarcely rendered the darkness palpable; while the heavy rumbling of distant thunder announced the approaching storm. In the home of darkness and solitude, a female, muffled up in a thick mantle, with a fearless step glided on through an opening of the forest.

Arriving at the thick row of trees, that circularly disposed, enclosed the sacred cave of a Druid, she paused through fear, and then, with a firm resolution advanced to the venerable hoary sage, who, reclining under the covering of the cave, was intently perusing the dark mysterious passages of the *Triads*.

Observing a stranger before him, with a grave tone that echoed solemnly through the grove, he demanded her business. "For what purpose comest thou? Speak!" "The knowledge of my destiny," replied the maiden, at the same time bowing to the earth, and presenting the offering she had brought.

Having received the offering, he placed it upon the great altar, which was formed of solid rock, curiously wrought and the whole of one turf; and then motioned to the maiden to take her stand upon the one of ancient stones that lay on the right, which was surmounted by a broad arch, on which numerous mysterious figures were engraved.

The altar was then lighted, and the sacred fire set to bright curling flames that illumined the spacious cave, and threw a brilliant light on the venerable form, which blackened the surface of the sacred stream, that three winding around the altar, continued its silent course under the opposite arch, and then rolled its wide extended flood. The crackling flame increased in brightness, and the altar exhaled delicious perfume, that, like the light, filled the whole cave.

Silence, though not the sullen silence of the tomb, she pursue the clamour amid the pleasant groves and forests of Caledonia.

So sudden and unexpected a separation from her friend, Alethea was unable to bear. Her heart sickened within her; the young hopes that her bosom had cherished were blighted by this withering intelligence, and she powerfully pressing her head upon Ellemide's breast, she entreated him not to agonize her breast by leaving her hopeless and forlorn to mourn over the wreck of all that had been dear and lovely gone. She entreated him by every tender epithet to remain, if every argument proved not sufficiently be eternal, if urgent affairs called him away at present.

"Alethea!" said he, in a tone in which the warmth of love was tempered by cool decision, "in not for you to know a moment's pain, while our separation is forever, if we are parted now; but we shall know hereafter. One thing alone can quiet the anxiety of my mind, and that is the hope that the time ere you moon has completed her orb, and I will never leave thee, my life! but cherish thee with the fervour of the fondest love. Then, if I deserve thee wins the mysterious cloud that hangs around the destiny of Alethea, and the wrath of Taranis," whose mantle, are now raising flame in the western sky, consume the body of the unfeeling Ellemide, and roll to ruin the spot that to-night, when thy father will solicit the hand of his dark-haired daughter."

Alethea trusting the solemn asseverations of Ellemide, and in this assurance, to which becoming mysterious circumstances connected with him, placed her left hand upon her breast, and extended her right to Ellemide, who fervently pressed it. Transported with joy, Ellemide received her proffered hand, and pressing it to his lips caressed it with a thousand kisses.

When Alethea had returned that night from the council, the pleasure that she felt was great, when by Ellemide in the absence of Alethea, who did not wish to be present at the council for fear of her too-fond affection, more particularly as she feared her father would be adverse to the union. Alethea had not yet told to Ellemide the name of her father, the name upon the stern excited at once surprise and fear, for it was the name of a family long famous for its numerous descendants, and who had ever been distinguished for their hostility to the Britons. Alethea knew that her father would not consent to her union with a Briton, and she feared that Ellemide would not love her the more tenderly when he knew that she was the daughter of Ellemide, and the estrangement of her father would be the consequence of this discovery.

Ellemide, though he had not yet told her his name, had informed her that he was the son of a chief, who was the friend of Alethea's father, and that his father would be pleased with the union of his son with the daughter of Ellemide, and the estrangement of her father would be the consequence of this discovery.

Ellemide, though he had not yet told her his name, had informed her that he was the son of a chief, who was the friend of Alethea's father, and that his father would be pleased with the union of his son with the daughter of Ellemide, and the estrangement of her father would be the consequence of this discovery.

The exercise of hunting was still continued; Alethea, her lover, and father, all being equally fond of it: though the company of the latter, was sometimes dispensed with, that these two, as an attention to that delightful interchange of looks and words so grateful to lovers.

One evening, when alone, they came to the place where she first saw Ellemide, when seating themselves on a mossy eminence, they conversed of the impressions felt by each at their first meeting, and the different sensations, hopes and fears, that had actuated them during the time that passed, when Alethea inquired why, at different times, when there had accidentally met, he fled her presence.

A vague, unmeaning look, and hesitating answer was returned, followed by a remark intended to give a change to the conversation, which Alethea understood, perceiving his evident embarrassment.

Returning to the Chateau without much success in hunting, they met a stranger habited in armed *cap-a-pie* and covered with a heavy coat of mail, who solicited the hospitality of the Chateau, and was received as being first in command of the most singular appearance. His countenance was dark and swarthy, and was, no doubt now, but it was the *arms* of a Druid, as such remains were known to exist in the neighborhood of Willsboro, and it was deemed sacred folly to mix up the whole work. They had not proceeded far, when they met an assailant with two companions, in which they found strange visions of gold and silver, such as might have been found in the sacred curved cave of a soldier's grave similar to those on the stones. At the bottom of the cave was a small stone, with inscriptions in Celtic, but almost obliterated by time. The explorers and its contents the full credit to the Marquis of Hertford, and was placed in his museum of antiquities.

During a tour in the year 1825, through England and Scotland, I was struck with the circumstance, which is certainly, the largest of the kind in the country, and a great addition to the city of Druid remains, and one glad to find them in a language which I could translate with some degree of facility. The service generally consists of a long prayer, which is read from a book, which appears to be a history of the times, in a tolerably good style of pronunciation. I determined on translating it, and accordingly set myself about the work. The sun and substance in a style rather different from the common and not altogether to affect the general history of the tale.

ALETHEA.

"Liber embens mulier sachbyh frixer,
Manchent eighirin ungheem kvixer."

From a Celtic parchment, Anno 3966.

Translated by N. C. Brooks, A. M.

The trees formed the boundary of the forest, that bowed awfully through the echoing forest; the moon through the murky clouds enveloping her, shed a pale light that scarcely rendered the darkness palpable; while the heavy rumbling of distant thunder announced the approaching storm. In the home of darkness and solitude, a female, muffled up in a thick mantle, with a fearless step glided on through an opening of the forest.

Arriving at the thick row of trees, that circularly disposed, enclosed the sacred cave of a Druid, she paused through fear, and then, with a firm resolution advanced to the venerable hoary sage, who, reclining under the covering of the cave, was intently perusing the dark mysterious passages of the *Triads*.

Observing a stranger before him, with a grave tone that echoed solemnly through the grove, he demanded her business. "For what purpose comest thou? Speak!" "The knowledge of my destiny," replied the maiden, at the same time bowing to the earth, and presenting the offering she had brought.

Having received the offering, he placed it upon the great altar, which was formed of solid rock, curiously wrought and the whole of one turf; and then motioned to the maiden to take her stand upon the one of ancient stones that lay on the right, which was surmounted by a broad arch, on which numerous mysterious figures were engraved.

The altar was then lighted, and the sacred fire set to bright curling flames that illumined the spacious cave, and threw a brilliant light on the venerable form, which blackened the surface of the sacred stream, that three winding around the altar, continued its silent course under the opposite arch, and then rolled its wide extended flood. The crackling flame increased in brightness, and the altar exhaled delicious perfume, that, like the light, filled the whole cave.

Silence, though not the sullen silence of the tomb, she pursue the clamour amid the pleasant groves and forests of Caledonia.

So sudden and unexpected a separation from her friend, Alethea was unable to bear. Her heart sickened within her; the young hopes that her bosom had cherished were blighted by this withering intelligence, and she powerfully pressing her head upon Ellemide's breast, she entreated him not to agonize her breast by leaving her hopeless and forlorn to mourn over the wreck of all that had been dear and lovely gone. She entreated him by every tender epithet to remain, if every argument proved not sufficiently be eternal, if urgent affairs called him away at present.

"Alethea!" said he, in a tone in which the warmth of love was tempered by cool decision, "in not for you to know a moment's pain, while our separation is forever, if we are parted now; but we shall know hereafter. One thing alone can quiet the anxiety of my mind, and that is the hope that the time ere you moon has completed her orb, and I will never leave thee, my life! but cherish thee with the fervour of the fondest love. Then, if I deserve thee wins the mysterious cloud that hangs around the destiny of Alethea, and the wrath of Taranis," whose mantle, are now raising flame in the western sky, consume the body of the unfeeling Ellemide, and roll to ruin the spot that to-night, when thy father will solicit the hand of his dark-haired daughter."

Alethea trusting the solemn asseverations of Ellemide, and in this assurance, to which becoming mysterious circumstances connected with him, placed her left hand upon her breast, and extended her right to Ellemide, who fervently pressed it.

Transported with joy, Ellemide received her proffered hand, and pressing it to his lips caressed it with a thousand kisses.

When Alethea had returned that night from the council, the pleasure that she felt was great, when by Ellemide in the absence of Alethea, who did not wish to be present at the council for fear of her too-fond affection, more particularly as she feared her father would be adverse to the union. Alethea had not yet told to Ellemide the name of her father, the name upon the stern excited at once surprise and fear, for it was the name of a family long famous for its numerous descendants, and who had ever been distinguished for their hostility to the Britons. Alethea knew that her father would not consent to her union with a Briton, and she feared that Ellemide would not love her the more tenderly when he knew that she was the daughter of Ellemide, and the estrangement of her father would be the consequence of this discovery.

Ellemide, though he had not yet told her his name, had informed her that he was the son of a chief, who was the friend of Alethea's father, and that his father would be pleased with the union of his son with the daughter of Ellemide, and the estrangement of her father would be the consequence of this discovery.

The exercise of hunting was still continued; Alethea, her lover, and father, all being equally fond of it: though the company of the latter, was sometimes dispensed with, that these two, as an attention to that delightful interchange of looks and words so grateful to lovers.

One evening, when alone, they came to the place where she first saw Ellemide, when seating themselves on a mossy eminence, they conversed of the impressions felt by each at their first meeting, and the different sensations, hopes and fears, that had actuated them during the time that passed, when Alethea inquired why, at different times, when there had accidentally met, he fled her presence.

A vague, unmeaning look, and hesitating answer was returned, followed by a remark intended to give a change to the conversation, which Alethea understood, perceiving his evident embarrassment.

Returning to the Chateau without much success in hunting, they met a stranger habited in armed *cap-a-pie* and covered with a heavy coat of mail, who solicited the hospitality of the Chateau, and was received as being first in command of the most singular appearance. His countenance was dark and swarthy, and was, no doubt now, but it was the *arms* of a Druid, as such remains were known to exist in the neighborhood of Willsboro, and it was deemed sacred folly to mix up the whole work. They had not proceeded far, when they met an assailant with two companions, in which they found strange visions of gold and silver, such as might have been found in the sacred curved cave of a soldier's grave similar to those on the stones. At the bottom of the cave was a small stone, with inscriptions in Celtic, but almost obliterated by time. The explorers and its contents the full credit to the Marquis of Hertford, and was placed in his museum of antiquities.

During a tour in the year 1825, through England and Scotland, I was struck with the circumstance, which is certainly, the largest of the kind in the country, and a great addition to the city of Druid remains, and one glad to find them in a language which I could translate with some degree of facility. The service generally consists of a long prayer, which is read from a book, which appears to be a history of the times, in a tolerably good style of pronunciation. I determined on translating it, and accordingly myself about the work. The sun and substance in a style rather different from the common and not altogether to affect the general history of the tale.

As the fear of losing what the heart to—feels cherishes, is natural to the mind of man, the idea of separation from her lover, and the fear of losing him, soon became heaved with agony, and copious streams flowed from her eyes; for Ellemide was dear to her as the life that animated her bosom, and in whose rays every feeling and ambition basked, and which filled the soul. With the greatest anxiety, at present, though ere long I hope to prove myself worthy of your love and acceptance, and to prove you as my own to my fond cherished bosom," thus sighing Alethea, I repeat, as you value my happiness, communicate to me the cause of your grief that has caused; and be assured of my unchangeable love and esteem."

There is in the voice and manner of conscious innocence, something that carries conviction of our spirit to the penetrating eye, and a prepossession and the manner in which they were related, the partial unveiling of his character, which was contrived to impress, nevertheless acquitted him of deception. Alethea had conceived against him, and convinced her that there was reason for it, for concealing his name and station, that they were unfavorable to their union.

Smiling through her tears, beautiful, as the sun when he beams from a showery cloud she threw her arms around the neck of Ellemide, previous for entertaining a dishonourable thought of him she loved, that, were it in her power to recall the words left for him, she would have thought less of the circumstance, that had led to so unpleasant an end; that as it was an unexpected occurrence on the love, she hoped it would be forgiven, and that in the happiness of the present, the changes he had given her, and endeavouring to render herself less fearful in his esteem and love, she would prove to him how fair the happiness of the future would be.

Ellemide (so we will still call him) had prolonged his visit at the Chateau of Alleyne beyond the time he had intended, and he still apprehended, as when he first came sinking into a profound reverie, he continued to walk backwards and forwards, conflicting sentiments, when, as if he had come to a sudden resolve, he hastily seized the hand of Alethea, and gazed with indescribable fondness upon her, without speaking. At length he said, "Dearest Alethea! the hour is arrived when I must end the love of you, who are so dear to me, I can no longer forgive. Circumstances compel my departure, yet how I grieve to leave thee Alethea! Alethea! my heart testify. My fond affection thou hast proved. Oh that it should have so everlasting and insupportable barrier interpose between us! But, alas! it is so, part, and part forever. The bright orbs of the heavens (Ellemide shall roll no more on the earth of her lover. She shall behold him no more, till

the palace. Furious was the charge they made, and equally furious the reception which they met. Inch by inch, was the ground disputed till the blood flowed in streams all along the palace enclosure. Never did guards fight more bravely for the preservation of their sovereign, but their efforts were unavailing against superior numbers, and they were gallantly retreated to the palace, intending to defend it and its remains, or to burn it over the royal ruins. *Here*, before the engines the strong doors soon gave way, and the soldiers rushed pêle-mêle, nimbly into that hall never entered before but with the utmost homage and parade. Here where princely feet only were accustomed to tread, were now imprinted the bloodstained tracks of the borish soldiers, and where only the nativity of the tabaret and piqué, and the crown was used, were now the fragments and the furious curses of the mutinous warrior.

The retreat of the Queen, with all their wealth possible were unable to withstand their fate, who soon obtained possession of the palace and ransacked every apartment. The Queen was taken, and chains of iron usurped the place of the gorgeous gold spun for delicate neck and arms, and instead of lolling upon the cushions of her jewelled chariot, she is hurried away on foot amid the exclamations of the infuriated soldiers. The grand, the costly palace of Alhetzo flames by the torches of the soldiery, the high towers soon after fall, the vaccillates a moment in the air, and then strews the plain with its dilapidated form. The flames soon reach the luxurious dome, the firm walls give way and the antique palace of Britannia is a pile of mouldering ruins.

The darkness and confusion of the night rendered the fate of Alethea doubtful, some of her guards believed her to have been destroyed by the sudden fallure of the tower, others supposed her to have been dispatched by the soldiers, while others had escaped when it was ascertained that one of her attendants, who had escaped slaughter, that she was still safe amidst the Druidic wilds, guarded by the remaining guards together with some Athens who assembled, who from the fate they bore Athetea deserved with pity for the fate of his queen, and of his pursuit of her enemies, with the view of recapturing her out of their hands, they found their unfortunate Queen in the sacred forest.

Around her was every thing that could render that horrible. The fire blazed fearfully for the perverted victim. The shrieks of the Druidesses as they prepared for the immolation, fell horribly upon the ear, and the shouts of the military around, proclaimed the hour of destruction at hand. With still sterne shrieks the Druidesses rushed upon her and having torn out her eyes, brandished high their long knives and were about to cut her in pieces, when her faithful guards rushed in and rescued her from their hands. They endeavored to retain the unfortunate prince of Kenna who was at hand, thinking that they whild be able, by the impregnable nature of the place to hold out against their enemies until succour could be found from the King. Alethea was hurried into a shell, which was conveyed swiftly towards Rona, while the body of her friends guarded against the multitudinous hands of the enemy. The moon, which had become obscured, again burst out as if to look upon this scene of havoc and death, and animated the breast of all for the combat. Sabre clashed with saber, and the sanguine hosts sent forth showers of arrows unsyelded with fresh. The blue waters were crimsoned with blood, and the living floor covered with the expiring agonies of the dying. As the boat approached near to Rangy, every other wish appeared to be lost in the desire of putting to death the hated Queen, and *frantically* were aimed at the shell all weapons that could reach her. The moon soon fell dead and the blind Alethea was rolled darkly along towards destruction. The boat was soon out of sight, the groans of the dying of the wars convinced her 'the awful conclave bound' was near, the blind hero addressed thus her son: "In the father's spirit calls," a will shriek rose upon the air, the boat plunged the dreadful account, and the soldiers who had been left at the spot where the body of Alethea appeared the waters of her father, and the melancholy protection of the Druids.

Springfield, Illinois, Nov. 6th 1836.

MY BROTHER.—When we parted at your home you requested me after satisfactory examinations in the far famed State, to write you a few particulars. I regret that even now I lack time to fully accomplish your wish in part. I will however communicate some of the leading things concerning which you have interrogated me.

In connection with my Excursion, Thomas F. H. Hewitt, Esq., I have travelled over a large portion of the State of Illinois, and have taken considerable pains to inform myself touching the face of the country, the soil, climate, water privileges, the general facilities for enlarging pecuniary wealth, as well as the greatest superiority and advantages of education and religion. I know it is easy and even natural for persons to indulge in pecuniary mind pictures in. Indistinct compliance, and I speak only for myself, to acknowledge I am most agreeably disappointed. The vast half of the gentlemen of that land had not been told me. Others may not wholly agree with me, but this I cannot help. I have looked the subject all over again and again. I have tried to do it in however communicable sense of the leading things concerning which you have interrogated me.

Soon after I reached Illinois a large portion of the State of Indiana, and have taken considerable pains to inform myself touching the face of the country, the soil, climate, water privileges, the general facilities for enlarging pecuniary wealth, as well as the greatest superiority and advantages of education and religion. I know it is easy and even natural for persons to indulge in pecuniary mind pictures in. Indistinct compliance, and I speak only for myself, to acknowledge I am most agreeably disappointed. The vast half of the gentlemen of that land had not been told me. Others may not wholly agree with me, but this I cannot help. I have looked the subject all over again and again. I have tried to do it in however communicable sense of the leading things concerning which you have interrogated me.

In connection with my Excursion, Thomas F. H. Hewitt, Esq., I have travelled over a large portion of the State of Illinois, and have taken considerable pains to inform myself touching the face of the country, the soil, climate, water privileges, the general facilities for enlarging pecuniary wealth, as well as the greatest superiority and advantages of education and religion. I know it is easy and even natural for persons to indulge in pecuniary mind pictures in. Indistinct compliance, and I speak only for myself, to acknowledge I am most agreeably disappointed. The vast half of the gentlemen of that land had not been told me. Others may not wholly agree with me, but this I cannot help. I have looked the subject all over again and again. I have tried to do it in however communicable sense of the leading things concerning which you have interrogated me.

Could you take a moment in the centre of one of these vast Prairies, a little elevated above the common surface, you would see a vast sea ruffled in the distance by dark spots resembling land, while the ever changing forms would belong to life the proud swells of your own native Atlantic. Still nearer your fancy would conjure the horizon dipping down to earth, clouded by receding groves, you would behold a beautiful land, interspersed with timber, and this is field, an orchard, cattle grazing and rambling and then. You would behold a village of neat houses and make it real, as you are told that there are but few dwellings in the place, and instead of land, and mountain of land, were only tall waving grass, and lonely trees standing out from the main timber, and that the distance between houses, between the dozens of cattle were high and thick clumps of timber, and that the log cabin, and land around all you beheld, not a single house or building was seen to mark the existence of the husbandman. As you pass along, continually with you is a great variety of beautiful streams of pure, sometimes flowing so that you can see the bottom like the Sweet land, and then in exactly opposite directions from as regularly as to make room for their rivals. In the distance you hear the sound of the water flowing on and on from the breaking on, until the coming in of the sound of your feet or voice, rising and pitching like a ship at sea, holding defiance to the incessant roar of the terrifying element, and its cause lose. The valley would shake through the towering trees. The lark, the bird, quail and prairie hen rise and then mount up from their hiding places, and the wild deer, the fox, while occasionally you are astonished at a near approach to the rattle snake by the rugged, unwelcome rattlesnake the wolf, the panther, the bear, the beaver, and to tell you the truth, which I always, in years past, dislike to tell, but my statements are not trustworthy or worthy if not so related, and after these descriptions, I have known several of them with my small riding whip.

But you desire to know something of what I have formed objections to new settlers. I must not be deemed that at present it is advisable in the Eastern cities, for persons to remove from here to Illinois and again and fever attacks—But of the advantages of the latter, there are extraordinary inducements. I have now been here nearly a month, and in the course of that time, early season too, have travelled over prairie, through timber, low lands and high, on horse of all, the strongest, have been in the midst of rain and sunshine during, in my profession but one day, and nearly a half of the time for the last 20 years past. Indeed my health has improved, and I do not believe any one has a greater love of soil. The bad health in many instances arises from the lands are brought under improvement too soon. But now of these more hereafter now comes to hand of the Eastern, cousins to the better policy. Portions of the country are beautifully variegated, and the general face is level, very much so, and in many places the land is nearly as much as the eye can reach. Springs and wells and pumps are ranged in abundance. The entire country is well watered, and being gradually principally by the rains. On these accounts but few wells need ever be had. The climate is mild, and the heat tempered by steam mills, and great mills propelled by natural power. Several of these are fall, and will subsequent to many years, not being so inclined to be stationary. They are and probably the greatest growth of grass I ever beheld.—After one of those sudden rains the roads on the rural premises are soon dried up, and the traveller need excellent occasion to incommove to the great of getting wet to get soon to where he happens to have lette or home.—Flowers all over prairies are full, and wild varieties are out well. The table prairies are level but just for bulk grass and flowers. There are places where are timber for heavy loaded teams to pass, but bridges of easy construction and exceedingly expense would at once obviate the trouble. Houses is destined as be the capital for the country. For miles and miles together you have nothing to do but by down your comfortable buggy track, not a stiff stone to interrupt your easy or check your pace.

From the centre of the large prairies to find out the country, and would have to land has used and fencing what a considerable distance. But this is not as severe a task as it would be with you. In the winter the ground is frozen, and covered with snow. The paths being level and smooth you glide along like a thing of life, carrying tremendous loads. The timber land is generally already taken up by settlers and speculators, and an advance price above the government price. Still you can get it cheap. But this is not beyond the real value. An abundance of first rate land can be had for the Land Bill Congress price, i. e. $1.25 the acre. The timber will find concave prices covered with short thickly studded wire grass. These places vary from one to twenty miles in width from timber to the top soil, and you have a plenty of water for your cattle. In my mind the best places are these concavities were originally ponds or lakes, and have been drained by the rains, and the water which yearly decay, while an immense land was there to remove, or living creature to drink. Settlers would occasionally find it to be restored, is good. Beside there are springs and wells and pumps every where. Water is the first fifteen feet for first rate pure water, fit for all uses.

The Military tract lying between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers is more undulating than the land in the Illinois River, and is said to be more rapid and plenty, though no larger, if as large.

As to crops, the last winter was extremely severe, and pretty much destroyed the fall wheat. Spring wheat however, bids fair to come in bountifully. Every kind of produce yields, and in the greatest abundance. Corn is the common article and is produced in great abundance, the average yield of which is from fifty to seventy bushels without the tag of the ear, though large quantity yield still more.

It is a country highly favorable to new beginners whose pecuniary means are small, and he would add by industry and economy to rise to the scale of human influence and usefulness.—In no case do as well residing in the old and settle log-cabin, as in the spacious mansion. In the latter case the settlements of villages however, records are rapidly making upon the early cabins, but in the first, it is probable, the intention is formed and carried out their happy and tranquil hours.

You further inquire, "what is the better plan for those to adopt who wish to purchase lands in the Eastern country?" It is apprehended that for a stranger so ascertain the true situation of unsettled lands and of settlers and to make proper and minute personal examinations. Speculators have so generally imposed upon the squatters and old settlers as to render it very hard for the latter to find out the land, that you will find great difficulty in getting information from any source everywhere. Lands too are not laid out here in the form of Townships, Ranges and Sections, &c. It puzzled me much to get the run of these things, and in truth I could not do it. Still I have learned how to look chain and compass and went over the land myself before I purchase. Besides, while you are looking, ten to one if somebody does not, having profited by your examinations, step in before you and enter in his own name and for his own personal behalf and benefit and that of his heirs, while you have spent your time in searching out for yourself. There are men about here who make it their business to enter lands for themselves or as birelings for others. It is difficult too with you to find out the land you have taken on the spot, to pick out the parcel you have determined on the day before. Besides you have to enter lands miles off from where they intended.

To know *where* you locate, and to locate *just where* you would wish, is a matter which any inexperienced land-looker will find to be no easy task. Many of the settlers are here

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, February 18, 1837.

AGENCIES.

John W. Dorsey, M. D. Postmaster at Liberty town, Maryland, has been appointed agent for Atkinson's periodicals at that place and its vicinity.

Messrs. E. & G. B. Easton, are now on a collecting tour through the Western States, with the bills of this establishment. Our friends on whom they may call, are respectfully requested to settle with them, and facilitate the object of their journey.

ANECDOTES OF "SEVENTY SIX."

We have to express our thanks to our worthy old friend "Seventy Six" for the many amusing reminiscences of by-gone days with which he has treated us; at the same time we trust he will continue to favour us with the treasures of his memory, while a "shot remains in the locker." The Bear Story on our fourth page of this week is particularly amusing, not only from its intrinsic qualities, but from the happy vein in which it is told. May you live an hundred years, "mine ancient friend," to grace the Post with your tales o' lang syne.

2d BALL OF THE LAFAYETTE CLUB.

We are informed that the Lafayette Club intend giving a grand Military, Fancy and Citizens Ball, to be held on the 22d instant at the Masonic Hall. The admirable manner in which the Committee of Managers discharged their duties on a previous occasion will unquestionably secure them a brilliant and full assembly. We recommend the subject to the consideration of our fair readers.

CROW CLUB.

To the *divertisements* of the season we perceive the members of the above named association have added a Military and Fancy Ball—to take place on the 20th inst. We are not informed respecting particulars, and can only trust that the brilliancy of their *fête* may form a strong contrast to the sable hue of their ornithological emblem.

LETTERS FROM ILLINOIS.

Agreeably to request, we commence this week the publication of some letters from Illinois. Independent of the information of general interest which they contain, we believe they will materially serve many who are disposed to emigrate to the West. Every section of the great embryo empire, over the mountains, deserves the attention of the citizens of the Atlantic States, as the "promised land," where they may easily acquire an independent competence, by a few year's of industrious economy.

The continued streams of thousands flowing in the same direction, through all the thoroughfares from the east, give ample evidence that in a very short time, the great valley of the Mississippi will control the destinies of the United States, and leave the old states of the North and the South in the minority.

We find it mentioned in the New York papers that E. C. Delavan, Esq. of Albany, has made a donation to the Temperance Society, of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. This is a noble gift, and, if the expenditure is confined to judicious operations, may be the cause of much good.

TEMPERANCE.

We observe in an eastern paper that the returns from the Secretary of the United States Treasury show the decreased consumption in our country, of distilled spirits is *nearly one-half in the last ten years.* The consumption of beer increased rapidly, during the progress of the Temperance Reformation up to 1835, since which it has been on the decline. But the increased use of wine, and what has been called wine, has been constant. Persons acquainted with the importation and profits on wines, states that the consumer usually pays 200 per cent profit on the original cost. The wine consumed in the United States, in 1835, cost upwards of fourteen millions of dollars. It equalled two hundred thousand quarter casks, *for the part imported*, and would load two hundred brigs, with 1000 casks each. It would load canal boats, extending in a line over 31 miles, each boat having 100 casks, and measuring 40 feet.

THE NAVY.

In perusing the memoirs of Jefferson, (a notice of which the reader will find in another part of this paper) we were led to make some reflections, on what was then a long contested point, the expediency of enlarging the navy. The question, we should think has now been settled by that best of arguments, experience. The events of the last few years, have sufficiently demonstrated the importance of a navy, both as a means of annoying our enemies, and protecting ourselves. We can hardly think of any objection, that can now be raised to the gradual augmentation of this branch of our defensive power, in proportion to the increase of the resources of the nation, and the necessity of commercial protection. If the United States is to be a commercial nation, the lessons of experience should teach us, that without ample means to protect our trade, we cannot under any circumstances long escape those evils, which seem to be the inevitable consequences of weakness and exposure in any point. To demonstrate the utility of a navy in suppressing these evils, we have only to refer back to a period so little distant, as that of our last war with Great Britain.

It may be supposed by some of our readers, who view the subject in the same light with ourselves, that but little diversity of opinion could exist on a point so clearly apparent, and the results of which have been so frequently demonstrated. Unhappily this is not the case. Many objections are urged against carrying into effect the recommendations contained in the preceding paragraph, which though of a character, hardly to admit of confutation, yet have an influence over the minds of many. Of these we will enumerate one or two of those most frequently brought forward. For instance, it is supposed by some, that for the attainment of any feasible project for protecting our commercial interests, that it is absolutely necessary our navy should be equal to that of the greatest maritime power extant, so as at once to place us secure from injury, from any power. We do not deny that this measure would add to their security, but it is easy to perceive that the great expense attending it, is warranted by no actual necessity. On the contrary all that is required, is a gradual and judicious augmentation of our naval resources, which will be found sufficient for every purpose. Any sudden increase, would tend to destroy the equal balance of power, which is the principle of our government, and throw it into the hands of the executive, where already it is sufficiently efficacious, for ordinary occasions.

We might mention another objection, which is not so easy to combat, since it is founded on the inherent selfishness of human nature. There are, and we regret to observe it, men of considerable weight, influence and respectability, residing in districts that are too remote from the coast to apprehend any danger from maritime invasion, and therefore not connected with the interests of commerce, who seem to consider any thing that contributes to the protection of our coasts and commerce, as thrown away on subjects that have no connection with their own safety and prosperity. Upon these, all arguments would be thrown away; they can never perceive the link of interest and affinity, which connect together the extreme parts of this great republic, until they feel the weight of the blow that severs them. Situated and impelled by sympathy and local interests, they appear to act under the belief that the safety and prosperity of those who are not immediately connected with them, can never have any possible effect upon their own. It is to this class of people that we would repeat, though not with the most remote idea of influencing them, that it is to establish a community of interests and feelings, that all political associations, like those of the United States, are formed. It is the more necessary to enforce this axiom, because, it seems, gradually gliding towards oblivion. Our UNION was formed for the express purpose of neutralizing local feelings, and to concentrate the power and resources of the government on national objects alone. In this view of the subject, the frivolous objection, that a naval force could only protect a certain part of the country, and that it would be unjust for the others to pay for its protection, without receiving any benefit, falls at once to the ground. Even if it were true in fact, we must still add, that the narrow mindedness, and selfishness of the objection, would be a disgrace to those who could conceive and support it. It is the duty of every politician to look not to separate and local interests, but to view the United States, as one great body, animated by one great soul. Such was the political doctrine of former and better times, than the present. We may conclude this subject by observing, that if there never was a country better worth defending than our own, (and who will contradict the assertion?) then—the country should be better able to defend itself.

We have seen an extract taken from documents, shortly to be published by Dr. A. H. McNair, of this city, on the influence which disease of the Spine has in producing consumption of the lungs, and nervous diseases. It is recommended to the notice of the faculty, by an aged physician—from what we have seen of it we think it will recommend itself to the notice of the public in general. We are told that a few copies may be had at the book store, Eighth street, one door below Chesnut.

The Harpers, of New York, have published another number of the uniform edition of Paulding's work, containing the well known novel of the Dutchman's Fireside. Commendation on our part would be superfluous at this time, further than by advising those of our friends, who think the merit of a book, is considerably enhanced by good printing, appropriate binding, &c. to call on Mr. Perkins, of this city, and obtain a copy of the present work. We have also received from the same publishers a little volume, purporting to be the Biography of the Rev. Samuel Haynes. From a brief glance at the contents, we find that this clergyman was eminently distinguished for humble piety, and that his writings evince in a great degree, the marks of originality and talent. It may be had, as above.

Littell's Museum for February contains a highly interesting tale from the London New Monthly, entitled the "Baron's Daughter." The reviews and literary notices are selected with the same judgment that ever marks the contents of this highly interesting periodical.

The February number of the American Journal of Medical Sciences has been published by Carey, Lea & Blanchard, and comprises a variety of information of a high character on professional subjects, principally from original writers, with some well chosen extracts from foreign periodicals of the same stamp. Among the latter, we may allude to the Lectures on Clinical Medicine, by Professor A. F. Chomel, of Paris, as particularly adapted to the attention of the medical student. Among the original communications, the remarks of Dr. Gerhard upon the typhus fever, deservedly take a high stand. Every medical professor in the United States should be provided with a copy of this publication, comprising, as it does, a general summary of every new work, in relation to the subject of medicine, that is brought forward in our own or foreign countries.

A Month of Freedom.—George W. Holley, New York.—We form a higher estimate of this little poem, than is evinced by some of our contemporaries, whose remarks upon it have come under our observation. There is a vein of strong original thought running through the volume, which though rather deeply tinctured with morbid sensibility, and occasionally disfigured by rhythmical errors, yet gives strong evidence in favour of the author's possessing higher powers than he has here chosen to display. We make the following extract, for the purpose of giving the general reader, an idea of the style and manner of this new candidate, after literary fame. The reflections are suggested by a visit of the author to the capital of the U. States.

And this is Washington! This the proud seat
Of empire for the nation of a day,
Whose giant childhood now is rivalling
The full-grown strength of other lands. It is
An infant city: with its wide-spread bounds
All sprinkled o'er with trees and villages,
'Tis a fit emblem of the infant realm
O'er which it reigns. To one whose soul is wont
To sicken in the crowded haunts of men,
This half-built city,—this wide field were still
Nature and art would seem to struggle both
For mastery, is fairer than the dense
And stifling wilderness of walls, from which
The works of man have quite supplanted those
Of his Creator; as the artless grace
Which lingers still o'er childhood is more fair
Than manhood's sordid vice. And yet they say
The charms of youth which seem to linger here
Are but the harlot's hollow bloom, and vice
Reigns in its most mature and basest forms;
And that corruption stalks abroad, nor wears
The mask which she had yet been wont to keep
In this our youthful land. Well! be it so,
At least the soul sinks not in sadness here
Before the noisy crowd, nor does the eye
Wander in vain for some memorial
Of the fair country's beauty, nor in vain
Does the breast heave for the pure air of heaven.

The Life of Thomas Jefferson.—By George Tucker, professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Virginia.—We have not had sufficient time to form even a passing notice of the contents of this valuable work. The general design of the publication may however be learnt by the following, from the preface of the Biographer.

It was the fate of Thomas Jefferson to be at once more loved and praised by his friends, and more hated and reviled by his adversaries, than any of his compatriots. Time has produced less abatement of these feelings towards him than is usual, and contrary to the maxim, which invokes charity for the dead, the malediction of his enemies have of late years been more frequent and loud than the commendations of his friends.

The author was therefore aware that in undertaking to write the life of one, who was the object of such lively and opposite sentiments, he engaged in a hazardous task. He knew that with one portion of the public, any praise would be distasteful; and that with another portion nothing less than one unvarying strain of eulogy would prove satisfactory. But, in spite of these discouraging circumstances, he was induced to venture on the work by the following considerations. He thought that, of all our public men the greatest injustice had been done to Mr. Jefferson; that the prejudice felt towards him would be naturally extended to his opinions; and that in the vehemence, perseverance and ability with which he had been assailed, injury was likely to be done to the cause of political truth, and sound principles of government. He believed, that the characters of the two great parties, which had divided this country for the first thirty years after the present constitution was adopted, had not been fairly exhibited to the world, and that the biography of Mr. Jefferson, the acknowledged head of the republican party, presented a fit occasion for vindicating that party, in the purity of their motives, the justness of their views, and the wisdom of their policy, from some of the criminations to which they have been subjected.

The author found a further motive in the publication, which has been made since Mr. Jefferson's death, of some of his papers and correspondence. From the want of caution in making that publication, owing, it is presumed, to a mistaken opinion of the claims of the public, the ill will which had been felt against Mr. Jefferson, as the leader of his party, received a fresh impetus, and was in some measure imparted to a new generation. In the warmth of their resentment, his unreserved communications to confidential friends have been regarded as if they had been deliberately written by him for the press; and the ebullitions of feeling, uttered when the fever of party excitement was at its height, and when he was goaded by every species of provocation, have been considered as the settled convictions of his mind.

His sentiments on these occasions have been compared with those of his cooler moments to charge him with inconsistency; and contradictions made by his enemies, or avowed partisans, or on vague recollections, have been taken as undeniable truths to prove him guilty of wilful misrepresentation. To excuse a course so obviously unfair, it has been said, that by leaving his papers for publication he has shown, that he still retained the same sentiments; and it has even been asserted, that the letters actually published were especially selected by him. But the imputation is altogether unfounded. Mr. Jefferson left his papers of every description to his grandson and executor Thomas Jefferson Randolph, subject to his entire control.

It remains, that the public be informed of the author's means of giving an authentic narrative. He has, in the first place, received every assistance which could be furnished by Mr. Jefferson's friend and fellow-labourer, Mr. Madison. In all matters of doubt, the author has received his clear and able elucidations. Many of the most interesting facts were derived directly from him and nearly the whole of the first volume was submitted to his inspection, and received the benefit of his correction as to matters of facts.—To Mr. Randolph, the author is under the highest obligations for access to all the letters written by his grandfather.

The author has, in the execution of his task, studiously aimed at accuracy, and he trusts he has essentially attained it. He has also aimed at impartiality; but, for the reasons already stated, he fears that this merit will be denied to him by but too many of those whose favour he would gladly have obtained. With a yet larger class, however, and especially those who have lately come, or are yet coming on the stage, he hopes to be more successful. To them he takes the liberty of suggesting, that from his close connexion and frequent intercourse with individuals of both parties, he has had the best opportunity to see the merits and the faults of which all sects, at once numerous and zealous, always have their full share; that he trusts they will find he has profited by his position, and has shown neither undue deference to one party, nor illiberality to the other; that he has neither withheld censure from those with whom he was politically associated nor been niggardly in his praise of their opponents; and lastly, that in his review of Mr. Jefferson's opinions—no unimportant part of his life—while he has considered them in the spirit of liberal criticism, and praised where he ought he has not hesitated to arraign at the bar of reason, such as appeared to him erroneous.

The work is published and for sale by Carey Lea, & Blanchard, in this city.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

From our Correspondent at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 14, 1837.

Feb. 8.—The Senate passed a bill to regulate the pay, &c. of the pilots of the city of Philadelphia—a supplement to the act to establish a board of wardens for the port. In the House, the surplus deposit bill was again considered. Mr. M'Ilvaine offered an amendment to deposit the money *hereafter* to be received, in the Bank of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Bank, in proportion to the capital of those institutions, at 6 per cent. interest, which was adopted, 47 to 41. The bill has, in this form, become a law. The bill to prevent the Bank of the U. States from dealing in internal improvement stocks was also considered, and passed, 57 to 32. Mr. M'Ilvaine, the leading friend of the Bank in the House, assured that body that the Bank would willingly pay a *bonus* of $150,000 for the privilege of the bill; but the House, though greatly *anti-bank* in character, refused to exact it. It is feared that this bill will have a very unfavorable effect upon the improvement companies yet to be organized. It is certainly a most unwise measure to carry on a war against capital, by a state so far involved as is Pennsylvania. But the day of folly must be short, when truth and reason are left to combat it.

Feb. 9.—The Senate considered and passed, through Committee of the Whole, a bill to provide for the election of a delegate to the Convention from Union County. They amended the bill, to allow the Governor to issue his writ to hold the election on such day as he should think proper. In the House, the Committee on Banks reported bills to grant to the Schuylkill and Delaware Canal Company banking privileges; and to incorporate the "City Bank;" and one to renew the charter and increase the capital of the Moyamensing Bank; and one to incorporate a bank at Pottstown, in Montgomery county. A bill to provide for repairs, &c. of the canals and rail roads passed in Committee of the Whole. The following is the bill in substance:—For the repairs of canals and rail roads $280,000; for the cost of twenty locomotive engines, enlarging the Parksburg shop, mechanical implements and ropes for inclined planes on Columbia rail road $164,500; for new work on finished lines, pay of Canal Commissioners and appraisers $25,000; for payment of damages $20,000; for building a tow path and travelling bridge across the Susquehanna, at Duncan's Island, $60,000; to restore a deficiency in the fund, occasioned by the payment of old debts, $6,476; for ropes on the portage rail road $20,000, which said several sums shall be paid from the moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Feb. 10.—In Senate, Mr. Darragh presented a petition, signed by one thousand and more citizens of Pittsburg, for the passage of some law to prevent the employment of children, at too early an age, in factories. Mr. Reed reported a bill to incorporate the Western Coal and Iron Company. In the House, the above bill passed its second and third reading, 73 to 18.

Feb. 11.—The time of the Senate was occupied in considering a bill to incorporate a company to make a rail road from Columbia to the Maryland state line. There did not appear to be so much objection to the bill as would have been expected, and the debate was upon an amendment offered by Mr. Dickey, to allow the stockholders to have one vote for each share of stock. The amendment did not pass. In the House, a bill was reported to incorporate the Athens and Ithica Rail Road Company; also a bill to incorporate the Tradesman's Bank of Philadelphia; and the bill to incorporate the West Branch Bank, passed in Committee of the Whole.

Feb. 13.—The business of the Senate was unimportant. In the House, a bill was reported to incorporate the Pittsburg, Kittaning and Warren Rail Road Company. The last above named bank bill passed its second reading, 49 to 31.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Hon. Samuel M'Kean, in answer to a resolution of the House sent to him, commending the passage of the expunging resolution. It pronounced that act unconstitutional, &c. The House refused to insert the letter on their Journal.

Feb. 14.—Both Houses agreed to adjourn *sine die* on the 4th of April next. The Senate passed through Committee of the Whole a bill to incorporate the Lebanon Sugar, Beet and Silk Company. In the House, a bill to incorporate the Medical College of Philadelphia passed a third reading; and also a bill to incorporate the West Branch bank. Yeas 41—nays 38.

The following are the material items of the Improvement Bill.

To complete Rail road round inclined plane at Columbia,	$87,500
Tangascootach Line,	33,943
N. Branch Line,	600,000
Erie Branch,	600,000
Gettsburg Rail Road,	150,000
West Branch to Sinnemahoning,	100,000
Survey between W. B. and Allegheny River,	10,000
Feeder Allegheny River,	100,000
	1,681,443

Contributions by Loans and Stocks to private Companies.

Danville and Pottsville Rail Road,	$200,000
Bald Eagle Navigation Co.	75,000
Harrisburg and Lancaster Rail Road,	150,000
Cumberland Valley Rail Road Co.	200,000
Turnpikes,	80,000
Survey between Chambersburg and Laughlinstown,	12,000
Laughlinstown & Pittsburg Rail road,	200,000
Monongahela, Nav. Co.	100,000
Freeport and New Castle Rail Road,	100,000
Franklin Rail Road,	50,000
Survey from Nanticoke to Bughampton,	1,500
Enlarging Union Canal,	200,000
	1,438,500

SYNOPSIS OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN SENATE, Feb. 9.

Mr. Webster presented a petition of 1,400 or 1,500 mercantile houses in the city of N. York, praying for the establishment of a National Bank in that city for the improvement of the currency.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing that the House was ready to receive the Senate to witness the counting of the votes for President and Vice President, and the Senate accordingly, at 20 minutes past 12, repaired to the House.

On their return, the Senate proceeded to the election of Vice President, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution.

The Chair announced that Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, had received 33 votes, and Francis Granger 16.

The President after announcing the result, declared that Richard M. Johnson, of Kentcky, had been chosed by the Senate, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the Constitution, Vice President of the United States for four years, commencing with the 4th of March next.

Feb. 10th.—The Senate then took up the bill to designate the funds receivable in payment of the public duties.

After some remarks from Messrs. Black, Ewing, of Ohio, Niles, Benton, Walker, and Calhoun, the question was taken by ayes and noes, and the bill was passed—ayes 41, noes 5.

Our readers will observe that by this act, the "specie circular," is annulled.

Feb 11th.—Mr. Calhoun's Land Bill, providing for the cession of the public lands on certain conditions, to the new States, came up and was argued at length, by Mr. Calhoun, Benton, &c. in favor, and Southard, Buchanan, &c. against it. The motion for a second reading was laid on the table by a vote of 26 to 20.

Fortification Bill.—The Senate then proceeded to take up a bill making provision for the collection of materials and the purchase of sites for certain fortifications therein designated. [It appropriates about a million and a half of dollars to these objects.]

On the final passage of the bill the yeas were 26—nays 11. So the bill passed.

Feb. 13th.—Mr. Parker presented a memorial from citizens of the District of Columbia, praying for the immediate recognition of the Independence of Texas.

Mr. Walker moved to take up the resolution submitted by him on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas. Lost.

Mr. Benton reported a bill for increasing the army.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Feb. 8th.—The motion for reprimanding Mr. Adams was postponed for the present.

The Message on Mexican affairs was referred to the Foreign Committee.

Feb. 9th.—On motion of Mr. Patton, it was ordered that the Ladies be admitted to the privileged seats of the House during the counting of the votes.

Votes for President and Vice President.—At 12 o'clock, pursuant to a joint order of the two Houses, the House sent a message to the Senate informing them that they were ready to receive them in the Hall, for the purpose of proceeding to count the votes of the Electoral Colleges for President and Vice President of the United States.

Senate accordingly, at 20 minutes past 12, repaired to the House.

The votes of the Electors having been counted, Martin Van Buren was declared President of the U. States for the ensuing four years.

Feb. 10th.—The resolutions in the case of Mr. Adams were debated and finally laid aside without action.

Mr. R. L. Lincoln moved that R. L. Whitney be brought to the bar of the House, for alleged contumacious deportment, before the investigating committee. Passed.

Feb. 11th.—The debate on Mr. Adams abolition petitions was closed by the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That this House cannot receive said petition without disregarding its own dignity, the rights of a large class of citizens of the South and West, and the Constitution of the U. States.

And the question was decided in the affirmative, as follows:—Yeas 160—Nays 35.

So the first resolution was adopted.

And the question was then taken on the second branch of the main question, which is in the following words:

Resolved, That slaves do not possess the right of petition secured to the citizens of the United States by the Constitution.

Mr. Haley moved to lay the whole subject on the table; which motion was rejected.

And the question on the second branch of the main question was then taken, and decided in the affirmative, as follows: Yeas—162—Nays 18.

Feb. 13th.—R. M. Whitney was called up and his case put off to Wednesday.

PROSCRIPTION.

It is universally conceded that the National Intelligencer is one of the best conducted papers in the United states; conducted with spirit and always with the most gentlemanly propriety—presenting a strong contrast to the infamously profligate, and dull sheet of the Globe, which is not considered worth reading either at home or abroad.

The National Intelligencer has been supplied by the Department of State to the legations abroad for forty years past, under every change of administration and party. Mr. Secretary Forsyth with a meanness which pervades all his actions, has ordered the discontinuance of "sixteen copies of the semi weekly, and one copy of the Daily Intelligencer, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid."

Messrs. Gales & Seaton with a very proper spirit discontinued the papers *immediately*, and refunded the amount of the overplus paid $57,42 to the sapient secretary.

We believe the story of Santa Anna having drawn a draft in favour of Texas, on a house at New Orleans, for $500,000, and which, for some time past, has been going the rounds of the newspapers, is a mere fabrication. Noah, of the N. York Evening Star advertises that, to his own knowledge, Santa Anna had no money, and his travelling expenses in this country were borne by his conquerors.

We find the following in the Star:—The pole and sign belonging to a barber's shop, opposite the —— Bank, in Wall street, were last evening taken away by some mischievous person, and placed directly in front of the banking house. In the morning the whole New York world were confounded at the sight of the tonsorial emblem, and the inscription, "SHAVING done here after the LATEST FASHION." It is rumoured that the Directors will offer a reward for the discovery of the perpetrator of this prank, as they do not at all admire this novel exposition of their principles.

THEATRICALS.

Chesnut street Theatre.—We learn that at a recent meeting of the Stockholders of this Theatre, measures were taken to add to the internal embellishments, a new drop curtain, together with sundry other improvements. We would suggest an addition to the attendant police, for the better enforcement of order, and also an increase in the numerical force of the orchestra, which in this respect is decidedly inefficient.

Hackett, performed on Saturday evening, on the occasion of his benefit. The house was of course well filled, and his representation of the character of Rip Van Winkle, was warmly applauded by the audience. We do not think the part of Job Fox at all calculated to display his abilities. The character has little merit, and the play, is entirely devoid of interest.

Power has entered into a re-engagement with the managers of this house, and commenced on Monday evening, in the part of Paudeen O'Rafferty. On Friday he performed for the benefit of the Fireman's Fund Association.

TAILORESSES AND SEAMSTRESSES.

An excellent establishment has been instituted in New York, which we should be rejoiced to see copied in this city, thereby giving employment to thousands of the sex, who only want the opportunity to be enabled to support themselves with credit. The circular of the committee fully explains the objects and advantages of the new establishment.

"The committee of gentlemen, on behalf of the tailoresses and seamstresses of this city, inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the store at the corner of White street and Broadway, next door to William B. Astor's, Esq. which will be opened on Thursday, the 9th inst., (and continued until the intended establishment for their use is ready) with a splendid assortment of French, German, and Irish linens, of the most approved bleach— such as can be warranted; all of which will be put at *cost price*, as an inducement for gentlemen to call and select such a quality as may suit, and give employment to those who are at present without proper means of support.

"The committee have the pleasure to inform all their friends, that they can have all their articles of wearing apparel made at this establishment in the neatest and best manner, except coats, which will not be attempted. Every other article of dress will be supplied at a nett saving of 25 per cent.

"Linen, muslin, vestings, cassimeres, cloths, and all varieties of articles suitable for summer clothing, either for gentlemen or boys, may be had at this store.

"None but the best cutters will be employed.

"Gentlemen can either purchase the materials at the store at cost prices, or purchase the material elsewhere, and have them made up at this establishment.

"The price of cutting pantaloons, 25 cents; do. do. vests, 25 do.

"The price of every article will be marked in figures, in order that all may be treated the same whether judges or not—all that will be necessary will be to provide the pattern the article is to be made by. Gentlemen can have their clothes mended by leaving them in the morning, and calling for them in the afternoon.

"By patronising this establishment, gentlemen will make a very considerable saving in their expenditure, and give employment to eight or ten thousand good industrious females, and prevent hereafter the painful appeal they have been necessitated to make to the benevolent of this great and good city.

"On behalf of the committee,

ELIAS FOUNTAIN,
EDWARD E. COREY,
GEORGE FOLSOM.

"February 2th, 1837."

GREAT RIOTS IN NEW YORK!!

Whoever will turn to the history of the French revolution of 1789, will find that the "death dance" was commenced by mobs clamoring for bread, marching in processions, and committing outrages against the bakers. In view of this fact, we have watched the signs of the times in this city, and other parts of the country, with the greater apprehension. A meeting was held at the Broadway Tabernacle, some two or three weeks since, to consider and act upon the subject of the high price of provisions. True, an attempt was made to ingraft its proceedings upon the temperance cause, by attributing the high prices of flour and grain to the distilleries. But we liked it not—seeing nothing but evil from its inevitable tendency.

With still greater dislike did we view the notice for a public meeting in the park, which was not only published in the agrarian papers, but placarded through the city:—

"BREAD, MEAT, RENT, FUEL!
THEIR PRICES MUST COME DOWN!
☞ The Vote of the People shall be Heard, and Will Prevail!
☞ The People will meet in the PARK, *Rain or Shine*, at 4 o'clock, on MONDAY AFTERNOON.

To inquire into the Cause of the present unexampled Distress, and to devise a suitable Remedy. All Friends of Humanity, determined to resist Monopolists and Extortioners, are invited to attend.

MOSES JAQUES, DAN'L GORHAM,
PAULUS HEDL, JOHN WINDT,
DAN'L A. ROBERTSON, ALEX'R MING, JR.,
WARDEN HAYWARD, ELIJAH F. CRANE.

New York, Feb. 10, 1837."

At 4 o'clock, a concourse of several thousands had convened in front of the City Hall—Moses Jaques was selected as the fitting chairman of such a meeting. But order was not the presiding genius on the occasion, and the meeting was divided into various groups, each of which was harangued by some chosen demagogue, after his own fashion, and on his own account, one of them proposed a memorial to the legislature, praying the prohibition of all bank-notes under the denomination of one hundred dollars.

There were others, however, who came directly to the business of the meeting, and, denounced the landlords, and the holders of flour, for the prices of rents and provisions. One of these orators, after working upon the passions of his audience until they were fitted for the work of outrage, directed the popular vengeance against Mr. Eli Hart, who is one of our most extensive flour-dealers, on commission. "Fellow citizens!" he exclaimed, "Mr. Hart has now fifty-three thousand barrels of flour in his store: let us go and offer him eight dollars a barrel, and if he does not take it,"—here some person touched the orator on the shoulder, and he suddenly lowered his voice, and finished his sentence by saying, "we shall depart from him in peace."

The hint was sufficient: and a large body of the meeting moved off in the direction of Mr. Hart's store, in Washington street. The store is a very large brick building, having three strong iron doors upon the street. Being apprised of the approach of the mob, the clerks secured the doors and windows; but not until the middle door had been forced, and some thirty barrels of flour rolled into the street, and the heads staved in. At this point of time, Mr. Hart himself arrived on the ground, with the police. The officers were assailed by a portion of the mob, their staves wrested from them, and shivered to pieces. The officers interrupted the work of destruction.

The mayor next arrived and attempted to remonstrate with the multitude on the folly of their conduct—but to no purpose: their numbers were rapidly increasing, and his honor was assailed with missiles of all sorts at hand, and with such fury that he was compelled to retire.—Large reinforcements of the rioters having arrived, the officers were driven from the field, and the store carried by assault—the first iron door torn from its hinges, being used as a battering ram against the others. And now again commenced the work of destruction.

Barrels of flour, by dozens, fifties and hundreds were tumbled into the street, from the doors, and thrown in rapid succession from the windows, and the heads of those which did not break in falling, were instantly staved in.—About one thousand bushels of wheat, and four or five hundred barrels of flour were thus wantonly and foolishly as well as wickedly destroyed. The most active of the *destructionists* were foreigners—indeed the greater part of the assemblage: but there were probably five hundred or a thousand others, standing by and abetting.

Amidst the falling and bursting of the barrels and sacks of wheat, numbers of women were engaged filling the boxes and baskets with which they were provided, and their aprons, with flour, and making off with it. A boy, named James Roach, was seen upon one of the upper window sills, throwing barrel after barrel into the street, and crying out with every throw—"here goes flour at eight dollars a barrel!" Early in the assault, Mr. Hart's counting-room was entered, his books and papers seized and scattered to the winds. And herein, probably consists his greatest loss.

Night had now closed upon the scene; but the work of destruction did not cease until strong bodies of police arrived, followed soon afterward by a detachment of troops.

Several of the rioters were arrested, and the store cleared. The mob retired, but the store of S. H. Herrick & Co. coming in their way, they commenced an attack upon that. The windows were first smashed in with a shower of brick bats, and the doors immediately afterward broken. Some twenty or thirty barrels of flour were then rolled into the street, and the heads of ten or a dozen knocked in.

The number of the rioters engaged in this work was comparatively small, and they soon desisted from their labors.

None of the ringleaders in these disgraceful scenes have yet been taken.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The President's Message was received in London on the 2d ult. The Sun says of it:—

"The Message of President Jackson has wonderfully tended to reconcile us to the idea of devoting the remains of our life to the support of a government based upon principles strictly conservative (certainly not Tory.) With all their boasted advantages, Republics are liable to calamities unknown in lands blessed with monarchical institutions. Let the disaffected Radicals of our own country, and the liberty-loving enthusiasts of France, read the speech of President Jackson, and then contemplate the peculiar felicity which, in despite of themselves, they enjoy, living as they do, under the shadow of the royal diadem. Of the President's Message no fewer than thirteen paragraphs, or nearly a fourth of the entire document, are taken up with grave considerations respecting the disposal of the surplus revenue! Is not this frightful? The American Government is so rich,—so superabounds in wealth and resources,—that Congress is invited to deliberate upon the best means of reducing taxation without giving offence to the people. Kings—God bless them!—are never at a loss as to how they may dissipate the wealth entrusted to them by the people."

The Diamond.—We availed ourselves of an opportunity of conversing with some of the passengers by this unfortunate ship. We have often read of the effects of famine on the human frame but had never till to day the opportunity to speak from personal observation. The appearance of those we saw was cadaverous in the extreme—the eyes were without expression, and swelled out in the most unnatural degree—the flesh had disappeared—the skin hung loosely on the bones and the palid hue of death was on the countenance. One young man was so weakened by the effects of his suffering, that on attempting to converse with him, he had not strength to make his answer audible.

The following particulars were related by an intelligent passenger.

The Diamond sailed from Liverpool dock on the 1st November, and about the 6th from the river. She arrived here on the 7th February, consequently was 100 days from city to city.—The supplies laid in by the steerage passengers were such as would have been abundant for a voyage of any ordinary length. Some of those on board had a stock even more than sufficient to last until their arrival at New York. These, as food became scarce, began to sell to their less provident fellow passengers, first at moderate rates, but as the scarcity more fully developed itself, at enhanced prices, until finally half a sovereign was asked for a pint of meal. Before the arrival of the vessel, a sovereign has been offered and refused for a potatoe, as it was roasting before the fire. Famine now stared them in the face. Their provisions were either exhausted or nearly so. The relator lived nine days on potato peelings, soaked in his scanty allowance of water. One fine hearty youth, about six feet in height, was among those who died: he offered all that he had—his clothes, his money—for one cup of water to moisten his parched lips; but he offered in vain—the commodity was too precious to be sold.

The whole number of passengers was about 180—of these, 17 died, not from any disorder, but from mere starvation. The principal suffering was among the steerage passengers, the crew having been put upon allowance and supplied to the last with food though in small quantities.

A day or two before the arrival of the Diamond, she spoke a vessel, and received a small supply of biscuit and pork. Upon reaching this port she had but one pint of water remaining.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Feb. 10, received from		Chapman Yates, Esq	2 00
Wm. C. Keen, Esq.	$10 00	*Feb. 14.*	
S. P. Ostrander, Esq.	2 00	Henry J. Morrison,	5 00
Wm. Duden, Esq.	5 00	Christian F. Kiensten,	5 00
Freeman Holbrook, 'sq	3 00	W. F. Price,	5 00
Geo. S. Stephenson,	5 00	Samuel Henderson,	5 00
Feb. 11.		Wm. A. Pierce,	
Geo. L. Huntington,	2 00	(Pottstown,)	60 00
Jno M. Bell, esq. (d't)	48 69	Wm. Ross, N. B.	5 00
E. M. Davis, Esq.	5 00	John S. Rollins,	5 00
Jane Poore, P. M.	5 00	George N. Bolle,	5 00
Elam P. Langdon,	166 34	Joseph Herbert, Esq.	5 00
H. S. Atwood,	5 00	John Wright, Esq.	5 00
Hawes H. Coleman,	10 00	J. Stephens, Esq.	11 00
P. G. Eberman,	20 00	Andrew Cock, Esq.	5 00
George Sears, Esq.	5 00	S. Lake, Esq.	5 00
Amos Williams, Esq.	5 00	Andrew Dewing, Esq	2 00
Feb. 13.		Charles Wales, nett,	1 50
John W. Smith, nett,	4 50	9mos.—U.S. postage 50c.	
Robert M. Eberts,	10 00	Hiram McKee,	5 00
Thos. Wilson,	5 00	*Feb. 15.*	
B. Fields, Esq.	2 00	Samuel Linton,	10 00
John O. Wallace, Esq	5 00	Watson L. Daniel,	3 00
E. M. Shober, Esq.	2 00	G. Smither,	10 00
David Lindsay, Esq.	4 00	W. D. Dickeason, U.C.	6 00
J. T. Boyd, Esq.	5 00	A. S. Baker, Esq.	2 00
Beverly Snyder, nett,	4 50	V. M. Long, Esq.	6 00
Wm. Fields, Jr. nett,	4 25	*Feb. 16.*	
post.50 cts.—discount 25c.		Jos. M. Lawton, nett,	1 50
E. Easton,		John Harley, nett,	1 75
(Wadsworth, O.)	100 00	Mrs. Jane Porter,	10 00
Sam'l C. Houze,	5 00	John McCollom, Esq.	2 50
D. Burr Wheeler, Esq	6 00	John Ponder, Esq.	4 00
Jno. Fry, Esq.	5 00	M. Rounsaville, Esq.	4 00
N. K. Bills, Esq.	2 00	Ev'd McIver, Esq.	5 00
N. S. Halleck, Esq.	2 00	John Fry, Esq.	5 00
Abner Hendee, Esq.	3 00	Rich'd Whitney, Esq.	5 00

ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY, 1837.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
18 SATURDAY,	6 39	5 21	0 43	
19 SUNDAY,	6 38	5 22	1 30	D. H. M.
20 MONDAY,	6 37	5 23	2 15	
21 TUESDAY,	6 36	5 24	2 58	New 5 5 7
22 WEDNESDAY,	6 34	5 26	3 40	First 12 4 37
23 THURSDAY,	6 33	5 27	4 1	Full 20 9 21
24 FRIDAY,	6 32	5 28	5 4	Last 28 6 30
25 SATURDAY,	6 31	5 29	6 35	

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday evening, 9th inst. by the Rev. H. A. Boardman, Mr. THOMPSON BLACK, of this city, to Miss LUCY ANN, daughter of Capt. Luther Colton, of Long Meadow, Mass.

On Wednesday evening, 8th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Badger, of New York, Mr. JAMES H. HART, to Miss CATHERINE LOUISA, daughter of Bela Badger, Esq. all of this city.

On the 6th inst. by Alderman J. Laws, Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, to Miss ELIZABETH PATTERSON, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Sunday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. S. Higgins, Mr. MATTHEW MONKMAN, of this city, to Miss ROSANNA DAVIS, of Newark, state of Delaware.

On Wednesday evening, 8th ult. by the Rev. John Mason, of New York, JAMES MASON, M. D. of Rocky Hill, N. J. to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Wm. Camm, Esq. of this city.

On the 26th of first month, by Friends' ceremony, before Jacob Boyer, Esq. JESSE WHY, of West Bradford, to LYDIA C. daughter of Cornelius Conard, late of New London, dec'd, all of Chester co.

On the 2d inst. in the borough of Chester, by the Rev. R. D. Hall, JOSEPH D. HAMILTON, to SARAH ANN MASSEY, both of Newport, New Castle county, Delaware.

Also, by the same, on the 4th inst. DANIEL EARLY, to ELIZABETH SCOTT.

Also, by the same, on the 7th inst. FREDERICK J. HINCKSON, Cashier of the Delaware county Bank, to HANNAH HOOPES, only daughter of William Brobson, all of Chester.

At Trinity Church, Washington city, on Thursday morning, 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Owen, Major E. J. WEED, of the Marine Corps, to Miss JULIA L. WHITNEY, eldest daughter of Reuben M. Whitney, Esq.

On the 2d inst. in Baltimore, by the Rev. Mr. Vinton, CHARLES RUDDACH, of Philadelphia, to CORNELIA GLENN, of that city.

At Germantown, by the Rev. J. W. Richards, Mr. HENRY SMITH, of Manayunk, to Miss MARY ANN BOYER, of Mount Airy.

By the same, on the 9th inst. Mr. AMOS CORSON, of Whitemarsh, to Miss MARY HEYDRICK, of Springfield.

By the same, on the same day, Mr. ASHTON S. TOURNSON, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY ANN RAHN, of Mount Airy.

On Thursday evening, the 9th inst. by Samuel Miller, Esq. ISAAC C. BESTON, Esq. to Miss MARY PRICE, eldest daughter of Issachar Price, Esq. of Downingtown, Chester county.

DEATHS.

On Monday morning last, MRS. MARY McLERAN, widow of late Duncan McLeran, in the 62d year of her age.

On Sunday morning, 12th inst. Mrs. MARY W. wife of Capt. John B. Tilden.

On Saturday evening, the 11th inst. after a few hours illness, Mrs. ANN CARROLL, wife of Mr. Thomas Carroll, in the 53d year of her age.

On Saturday evening, the 11th inst. Mr. HENRY RITTER, in the 52d year of his age.

On Sunday morning, 12th inst. in the 65th year of her age, of a lingering disease, Mrs. ANN WALN.

On Saturday evening, 11th inst. Mrs. ANN MICHAEL, in the 69th year of her age.

On Saturday, 11th inst. Miss NANCY STOOPES, aged 85 years.

On Wednesday morning, 8th inst. Mrs. MARTHA GILLESPEY, in the 28th year of her age.

On the 4th day evening, 8th inst. MARY, widow of the late Benjamin Chamberlain, in the 69th year of her age.

On the morning of the 8th inst. AMELIA G. MERREFIED, aged 23 years.

On Tuesday afternoon, 7th inst. Mr. ENOCH NICHOLS, in the 55th year of his age.

On Second day morning, 2d month, 5th inst. SUSANNA STEWARD CLARK, infant daughter of George and Rebecca Clark, aged 8 months.

On Tuesday morning, 7th inst. in the 66th year of his age, JOHN B. DE BREE, formerly Merchant of this city.

On Monday evening, 13th inst. ROBERT A. SIMPSON, in the 20th year of his age, son of Samuel Simpson, of the Northern Liberties.

On Saturday morning, 11th inst. at an advanced age, MARIA LUKEN, a native of Germantown, and for many years a highly respectable inhabitant of this city.

On Monday morning, 13th inst. of Scarlet Fever, WILLIAM HIRST, infant son of G. T. and Clarissa H. M. Beyer, aged 21 months, and 16 days.

On Friday, 10th inst. of Scarlet Fever, at Parley, Bucks county, EDWIN MORTIMER, youngest child of J. L. Stelwagon, aged 2 years and 3 months.

On Friday evening, 10th inst. in the 4th year of his age, ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, son of Thomas J. Donelson, Esq. of Tennessee.

On Friday morning, 10th inst. Mr. WILLIAM MOORE, Printer, in the 33d year of his age.

On Friday afternoon, Feb. 10th, STEPHEN NEWKIRK, infant son of Samuel P. Hibler, Esq.

On Thursday evening, 9th inst. after a tedious illness, Miss ELIZABETH MANUEL, in the 19th year of her age.

On Thursday, 9th inst. after a short illness, GODFREY TOWNSEND, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 10th inst. CALEB J. MAULL, formerly of Virginia, but lately a citizen of Philadelphia, aged 42 years.

On Friday, 10th inst. in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. CATHERINE, wife of Dennis Levy.

At Germantown, on Wednesday morning, the 8th inst. MICHAEL BILLMEYER, Esq. in the 88th year of his age.

At Ogletown, (Del.) on Wednesday, the 8th inst. the Rev. NICHOLAS LEHURAY, aged 65 years.

At her residence near Lexington, Kentucky, on the 19th ult. Mrs. MARY BARR.

Another Revolutionary Soldier gone.

Died, at his residence, Moreland Township, Philadelphia county, after a short but severe illness, JACOB SHEARER, Sr. Esq. in the 82d year of his age.

There were 91 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 42 of which were adults, and 49 children. 7 people of color included in the amount.

Growth of Nations.—It is estimated that in the United States the rate of increase of population is such as to double the population in twenty-two and a half years. In Russia the period of doubling is forty-two; in England fifty-two; in Sweden about one hundred, and in France 125 years.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers

			price sold for.	par.
1049	shares	United States Bank,	117a118½	100
300	do.	Girard Bank,	57½a58½	50
159	do.	Mechanic's Bank,	55½	35
43	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	58a58½	50
12	do.	Western Bank,	57½	50
57	do.	Man. & Mechanics Bank,	63	50
59	do.	Mec.&Tradesmen's LoanCo.	19	20
44	do.	North America Bank,	444	400
2	do.	Pennsylvania,	500	400
1250	do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	77½a79½	85
505	do.	Kentucky Bank,	91a92	100
100	do.	Northern Bank, Kentucky,	68½a68½	70
115	do.	Union Bank, Tenn.	103¼a104¾	100
40	do.	Com. Bank Cincinnati,	102	100
120	do.	Grand Gulf Bank,	99	100
100	do.	Mer.&Man. Bank Pittsb'rg,	63	50
400	do.	N. Orleans Gas Bank,	28½	30
3500	do.	Del. & Hudson Canal Co.	91a95	100
27	do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	166	50
50	do.	Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	85½	50
100	do.	Norristown R. R.	35	50
30	do.	Kensington & P. T. R.R.	32½a52½	50
100	do.	Lykins' Valley Coal Co.	52a53	50
80	do.	Camden & Amboy R. R.	136a139	100
25	do.	New Castle & F. Town,	32	25
330	do.	Beaver Meadow R. R.	56½a57	50

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

WILL BE PUBLISHED, NEXT WEEK,

The FEBRUARY Number of Atkinson's Casket, or Gems of Literature, Wit and Sentiment, with the following

Embellishments:

A beautiful colored MAP OF THE STATE OF OHIO—East View of the CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME—TIVOLI, Italy.—Music—"THE TRUMP OF FAME," as sung by Mr. Wood.

CONTENTS.

State of Ohio: Winter; A Character; The Fountain of Youth; Meriam; The Party of Six; Mary the Murderess; The Martyrs; A Lady's Promise; Adventures in the Life of a Bachelor; East View of the Church of Notre Dame, eng.; Tivoli—Italy, eng.; The Pirate and the Cruiser; Goethe.

POETRY.

Life; Hosanna to the Living Lord; The Village Church; Summer's Gone; New England; The Burial of the Beautiful; Western Landscape; Night—Musings; To C P. F.; The Mother and Boy; Reflections in Friends' Meeting; Vicissitudes of Human Feeling; The Flying Dutchman; Night; The Trump of Fame, set to Music.

☞ The terms of this popular publication are $2.50 per annum payable in advance, or $3 if not paid within the current year. Twelve numbers make a volume, containing about 600 closely printed pages; to this a title page and index are added at the end of the year. Considering the quality of the engravings, and the large amount of reading matter in the Casket, it is perhaps the cheapest publication of the kind in the United States.

A few copies of the Casket for 1828, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35 and '36, containing an extensive variety of splendid engravings, remain on hand, which may be obtained on application at this office. Address (post paid),

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Publisher,
36 Carter's Alley, Philada.

feb 18

$25 Reward—Robbery.

THE house of the subscriber, in Lower Dublin Township, Philada county, was entered and robbed last night of $50—$45 in silver, and a note of $5, and 2 silver watches, one of them a double cased, small old fashioned silver English watch, makers' names, Higgs & Evans, London, No. 5308. The other is a large double cased English watch, maker's name not recollected. Pawn brokers and others are requested to stop the above watches if they should be offered to them. $5 will be given for the recovery of the watches—$10 for the money, and $10 for the apprehension and conviction of the thief or thieves. NATHAN LIVEZEY.

February 16, 1837.

Information may be left at the store of Isaac Reed & Son, corner of Vine and Second sts. feb 18—3t*

To the Public.

Lancaster county, January 24th, 1837.

THIS is to certify, that we the undersigned, have been lawfully subpoenaed, in a certain suit at law, between Reuben Chambers and Elizabeth Emerick, respecting her son, Absalom Mohain, whom she bound to said Chambers; and we do further certify that the same was legally tried, before his honor Judge Collins, and that the evidence that was given respecting the boy's treatment was heart-rending to humanity: to such a degree that the Court was fully convinced of the guilt of Chambers, before the witnesses were all examined; and we do further certify that said Chambers was deprived of his oath or affirmation, on the ground of his infidelity: and furthermore, that the children yet remaining in the possession of said Chambers, to the certain knowledge of some of us, are treated worse than the child that has been taken from him; and we do think it our duty to inform parents, guardians, or whoever may have put any children to said Chambers, to come forward immediately, and rescue them from his tyrannical grasp, and that you will always find us ready to testify to the facts, as far as we know.—With due respect, we remain your friends and fellow citizens,

JACOB BOUNER, Jr.
JAMES GREER.

feb 18—3t*

Boarding.

A FEW gentlemen or families can be accommodated with boarding and apartments, at No. 295 Market st. feb 18—3t*

☞ A MILLER WANTED,

ONE that is competent to the business can find employment at a Merchant Mill, 10 miles from Philadelphia. Lines addressed (post paid) to H. D. S.—Black Horse Inn, Second street, below Callowhill, will meet immediate attention. feb 11—tf

Carts and Harness for Sale.

TEN carts and harness are offered to be sold at private sale. They are nearly new, and will be sold on moderate terms, as they are to be disposed of for want of employment. They may be seen on the premises of Mr. Brown, in George street, near Schuylkill 6th st.

Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 36 Carter's Alley. feb 11—3t

Valuable Hotel to Rent.

THE large and well known establishment, upon the margin of the Ohio, and at the mouth of the Big Beaver River, formerly owned and occupied by Col. Stone, and more recently occupied by Col Glenn, as a hotel, stage and steam boat office, having undergone important repairs, will be rented from the first of April next.

The location of this establishment is peculiarly calculated for an extensive business, being delightfully situated at the very centre of an immense amount of intercommunication of stages, steam boats, &c. &c. It is estimated that not less than about twenty steam boats, daily, will pass this place during the next steam boat season, probably one half that number touching at this establishment, to receive or land passengers, freight, &c. For particulars, enquire of the subscriber, or of Samuel C. Atkinson, Philadelphia. MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

feb 11—6t Beaver City.

Imperial Smith Press.

FOR SALE, a good Imperial Smith Iron Printing Press, at a moderate price. Also, a Ramage Super Royal Press. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 36 Carter's Alley. feb 4—tf

Goddard on the Nerves.

PLATES of the Cerebro-Spinal Nerves, with References; for the use of Medical Students. By Paul B. Goddard, M. D. Prosecutor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of the Philadelphia Medical Society, &c. 1 vol. 4to. Just published by J. G. AUNER,

feb 4—3tif Bookseller, No. 331 Market street.

Stolen, Five Dollars Reward.

TWO children's Red Merino Cloaks, edged with velvet, and long capes. Pawnbrokers and others, who will intercept the above articles, and return them to No. 61 Spruce street, shall receive the above reward. feb 11—3t

Beaver Silk Culture and MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN Instalment of Eleven Dollars 25 cents on each share of the new subscription of the Stock of the Beaver Silk Culture and Manufacturing Company, is required to be paid on the 15th of March, to George W. Ash, Treasurer, at 159 Chesnut st. The stockholders in Beaver co. will pay their Instalments to the Directors in Beaver.

By order of the Board, JOHN F. JAMES, Sec'ry.

feb 11—3t

Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED, an apprentice to the printing business. A lad of respectable connexions, with a good English education, would meet with a pleasant situation, on application at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, feb 11—3t

For Sale, a Store and Store GOODS.

AN excellent stand for a country store. Together with an excellent stock of goods, well assorted, and purchased by the present owners at the lowest market prices It is eligibly situated at Good Intent, near Blackwoodtown, N. J. and is well worth the attention of any one wishing such an opportunity of an established stand. Enquire at No. 75 Market street, or at Good Intent.

feb 11—3t

Baker's Intelligence Office.

Established in May, 1811—the S. E. corner of Chesnut and (entrance in) Third street—up stairs.

PROCURES Houses and Farts; Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Bar-keepers, Grooms, Hostlers, Porters, Housekeepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children, and Bought Servants.

A House Keeper wants a situation.
A Wet Nurse wants a situation.
Wanted, a child to wet nurse. jan 21—3t*

West of England Cloths.

JUST received a superior invoice of West of England Cloths, which will be made to order, at the following reduced prices for cash.

Extra super dress coats from	$13	to 22
do. do. frock do.	16	" 23
do. do. blue dress,	16	" 21
do. do. frock do.	17	" 22
do. do. green dress,	16	" 28
do. do. frock do.	16	" 28
do. do. olive dress,	16	" 20
do. do. frock do.	17	" 21
do. do. invisible green dress,	18	" 22
do. do. frock do.	19	" 22
do. do. claret dress,	16	" 22
do. do. frock do.	17	" 23
Double mill black cassimere pants,	8	" 9 75
Royal Ribb Buckskin,	8	" 9
English Sattin Vests first quality,	3	" 4 75

The above goods are warranted to be made in the best manner, and to give satisfaction.

H. S. BROLASKEY,
No. 43 south Eighth st. 3 doors below Chesnut street, east side. sep 17 '36—1y

Agents Wanted

TO procure subscribers to a popular work. A number of men, who can bring recommendations for honesty and regularity of habits, will hear of lucrative situations, in which good salaries may be realized. They are wanted for the middle, southern and western States. Employment given to all who produce recommendation as above. Address M. M.—Black Horse Post Office, Chester county, Pa. dec 17—

Enviable Distinction.

IN the midst of a general, and in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, DR. W. EVANS' PILLS have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor; if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. DR. W. EVANS has the satisfaction of knowing that his CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS are not only regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

Enviable, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all that it promises. Dr. W. EVANS does not pretend, for instance, that either his CAMOMILE or his APERIENT PILLS will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs for positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the Stomach, the Lungs and the Liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach: has restored color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved: and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first considered of the physician.—Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action; and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with head ache, bile, mental and physical debility, and a funeral retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness; and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, will put this organ almost out of use for digesting wholesome solid food, and thus impoverish the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with regard to the Lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all down through the branching air tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, Consumption, with purulence and suppuration of the lobes, which though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So the liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have withered away or paralyzed it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and yellow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: these vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

Knowing this to be a sound and demonstrated fact in science and experience, Dr. W. EVANS' system of practice is in faithful accordance with it. He aims to keep the Stomach, the Lungs, and the Liver in vigorous and regular action, as the three great fountains of health and life. For this purpose, he prescribes his beautifully efficacious APERIENT PILLS, (acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them, to be equal to any in the world) in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS, in cases of nervous irritability, stomachic weakness, or general debility. A vast majority of human diseases having their origin in the general sympathy of the principal viscera with the nervous system, he thus seeks disease in the most subtle fibres of its roots, instead of vainly hoping to extirpate it by plucking off its leaves and more distant branches.—His APERIENT PILLS will do all that any purgative medicine can do, that is, thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels; and his CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS, combining as they always do the most delightful ANODYNE known in the medicine, will do, have done, and are continually doing more to *strengthen, restore, and sustain the human constitution, than any other medicine that has yet been discovered.* Of this he has innumerable proofs, and that no man can deny without falsehood.

These Medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for using accompany them:—Dyspepsia in all its forms; Bilious and Liver affections, in every stage and degree; Female Sickness, more particularly the maladies incident to them, Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Incipient Consumptions or Declines, whether of the Liver or Lungs; Headache and Giddiness; Loss of Appetite, Nervous Tremors, Inebriation, or Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism, whether Chronic or Inflammatory; Nervous and Bilious Fevers, of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure complexions of the Skin; Restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the Summer Complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhoea in grown persons; Worms and Flatulency with bad breath; Chlorosis and Palpitations of the Heart or Head; Changes of Female Constitution; and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines. A single trial of Dr. W. EVANS' MEDICINES in any of these cases will produce such effects as will indicate their incomparable superiority, and induce such a use of them as will ensure a speedy and unquestionable cure. The purchaser, however, should be careful to get them genuine at Dr. W. EVANS' OFFICE, No. 7 Division street, New York, or of his authorised Agents, as all others are base and ignorant impositions. For further particulars, he respectfully requests the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Dr. WM. EVANS' Office No. 20 ARCADE, Chesnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, where his Medicines may be had wholesale or retail. feb 11—3m*

Important to Stammerers!

EVERY system for the relief of stammering has failed to meet every variety of case. Hundreds have expended much time and money without essential relief—Confidence is lost: many have given up in hopeless despair. To restore confidence, and raise many (many the most noble and brilliant) from this state of misery and gloom, to happiness and usefulness, an institution must be established on purely benevolent principles. Such an institution is now in operation: instruction is imparted gratuitously. Should any choose, on being cured, to contribute for the support of the institution it will be gratefully received. No compensation is required or demanded.—Every stammerer, where there is no organic defect, may come with confident assurance of complete success.

The information on this important subject, has been derived from various scientific authors, both in Europe and America, from witnessing the numerous cases which have come under my immediate observation, and especially from more than ten years *indefatigable* labor, and thorough investigation in removing one of the most inveterate and obstinate cases of stammering.

Letters addressed to D. Fisk, No. 41 North 8th street, Philada. will meet immediate attention. For admission, a testimonial of good moral character will be required. feb 11—tf

WILLIAM MANN'S Mathematical Academy and Lyceum of Languages,

North west corner of Vine and Fourth sts. Philadelphia.

GRATEFUL for past favours, Mr. Mann respectfully solicits from an enlightened public, a continuation of its patronage, and begs to give the assurance that he will devote his unwearied attention to the discharge of his professional duties, in preparing young gentlemen for a collegiate course, or for mercantile business.

In respect to his capacity as a teacher, Mr Mann begs leave to refer to the following recommendations.

Rev. William Mann—

Dear Sir—Having had many opportunities of becoming well acquainted with your mode of teaching the Greek language, it gives me pleasure that I am able to bear testimony to its excellence.

The patient manner in which you conduct the pupil through the synopsis of the moods and tenses, in the conjugation of verbs; and the plain and easy path along which you thus lead him to every form of the verb, are admirably calculated to ground the patient learner firmly in the knowledge of this most difficult part of grammar. Indeed your general method of instruction in this difficult, but beautiful language, is well calculated to secure to the diligent and persevering student, the highest success to which his ambition may aspire.

With sentiments of esteem,
Very respectfully yours
SAMUEL DOUGHTY.

Phila. Nov. 30, 1827.

I have examined Mr. William Mann with more than ordinary strictness touching his knowledge of the Greek language, and can safely say that I have met with few more competent to teach that noble language. I do cheerfully recommend him as a teacher in that department.

SAMUEL B. WYLIE, D. D.
Professor of Languages in the University of Penna.

Phila. Nov. 1828.

Copy of the original in the college at Cincinnati, Ohio.

As I have been intimately acquainted with the Rev. William Mann for several years, and, in the mean time, having had every necessary opportunity of knowing his competency as a teacher of the Latin and Greek languages, I willingly certify to all whom it may concern, that his skill therein justly entitles him to a rank amongst the first classical teachers in the city.

C. FELTT, L. L. D.
Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages, Mathematics, &c. in the city of Philadelphia.

Phila. June 4, 1830.

I have known the Rev. William Mann of the Methodist Episcopal Church for three or four years, and have uniformly esteemed him as a gentleman, a scholar, and a most honest man. His classical attainments are of a high order, and his knowledge of the mathematics very extensive and accurate. Indeed, with much less talent and acquirements, he could not fail, from his great industry and unflagging perseverance, to make excellent scholars. I know of few individuals equally qualified to preside over a literary institution, by reason of his uncommon equanimity of temper, his truly paternal mode of administering correction, and his scrupulous attention to the duties of his station. As he was a tenant of mine for some years (and in a house adjoining mine own) I have had every opportunity of contemplating the conduct and professional exertions of this good and worthy man.

MICHAEL HURLEY, D. D.
Pastor of the Catholic Church of St. Augustine.

Phila. July 29, 1833. feb 18—3t

White Mulberry.

THE Subscriber has collected, the present season, from a few very select trees, the seed of the true Italian White Mulberry (morus alba) and has also on hand a large stock of the most celebrated kinds of esculent vegetable or garden seeds, with his usual supply of Clover, Timothy, and other Grass Seeds, &c. of the best selections.

Country Merchants and others, will be furnished with such quantities as they may desire, and all orders, either of the interior or for exportation, will meet with prompt attention at the Seed Store of GEO. M. COATES,

aug 20 '36—1y* 49 Market st. below 4th.

AN ODE TO CASH.

Cash! cash!—for this we strive and toil
From morning until night,
Some plough the sea, and some the soil,
Some practice Coke, and others Hoyle—
Or, put in grammar, Wilt!
And all who wish to cut a dash
Must have their pockets crammed with cash.

I offer you my service, sir,
And my good wishes too—
Pray how much are you worth a year?
Your pocket is so short, I fear,
To help my popsies through!
If so, your service is but trash,
But I'm your man if you have cash.

Behold those interesting girls,
Who smile divinely sweet—
Quite good enough for lords or earls,
Whose money is oh and crown coins!
Are very hard to beat—
Indeed the sweetest girls, on earth,
Pray tell me how much cash each one's worth.

And Love is targeted for and sold,
By rules precise and narrow;
Changed from the God he was of old,
His quiver is of burnished gold,
And silver every arrow—
And now-a-days he bends his bow,
He's not to us a Fortune-bow.

For Cash we eat the ocean o'er,
And many a distant scene—
The wrack of cash constitutes the poor,
And cash inducts the crown—
And seats the convict free—
Stronger than learning of the schools,
The destiny of earth, Cash rules.

Without it man but badly fares
In all terrestrial doings;
And when a while he bravely bears
Life's tempest, and its load of cares,
And writhes beneath its stress,
Down to the Cash abhorring poor,
He sinks like a neglected flower.

EPIGRAM.

Maria's like a clock they say;
Uncommon of her beauty,
She regulates all her long day,
Exact in every duty.

If this be true, such self-command,
Such well disciplined powers,
Oh! only her little minute hand
Become a load of hours.

When the Emperor of China dies all his subjects are prohibited from marrying or playing on any musical instrument for one hundred days.

A man praising ale said it was excellent drink when taken in great quantities, as it always quenched him FAT. "I have seen it make you LEAN, replied another.

THE SENTINEL ESQUIRE.—A looking glass upon an oven table; takes a fresh egg, and shakes it for some time, so that the yolk may be thoroughly and minced up with the white. You may then with a steady hand, balance it on its snout, and make it stand on the floor. This is considered a possible do while the egg was in its natural state.

NIGHT WORK.—Two Hibernians conversing on the subject of working evenings, one of them exclaimed, "Bad luck to the man who first created working by the gas! bright as day and when the blessed light of Heaven is enough for any man."

"Musha bad luck," rejoined the other, "to the dirty sowl of him who first invented working at all."

OBEDIENCE—MILITARY.—Must be implicit and unreasoning. "Sir," said the Duke of Wellington to an officer of engineers, who urged the impossibility of executing the directions he had received, "I did not ask your opinion, I gave you my orders, and I expect them to be carried out."

This was declared by one of the men who was the cut at his company, to be "short and sweet, like the gal-lop of a jackass."

THE IRON SCEPTRE.

A correspondent of the Providence Journal that concludes a letter from Birmingham, England:

At Birmingham I dropped into the "*Hen & Chickens*," the hotel where *Washington Irving*, himself, *Downy, Brooks*, and an innumerable host of American travellers, of less note, before them, have taken lodgings. And what do you think I went there to see? Why, a—sight of course. And what do you think it was? An ordinary *oven fire poker!* The story of it is this.

A friend whom I left in Liverpool, and who had himself been invited to be my visitor-master, requested it upon me to call at the "Hen & Chickens," and make of the landlord to be shown the sceptre of "our Goodly Crayon." Adding, it was a right worth seeing. Who our Goodly was, I did not at that moment occur to me. However, I did as advised, and with some curiosity was shown up-stairs into a small sitting room, containing a case of drawers, from one of which the landlord took out and exposed to my view the above mentioned iron poker. Provoking! It resembled burnt gold, at least. But it is the associations connected with it, which create its interest. The associations of a fire poker!—Lawful.

When Washington Irving was journeying through England, and composing his immortal *sketches*, he tarried awhile at this hotel, and occupied the above mentioned room. Sitting one night by his fire, with poker in hand, cogitating in his mind a subject for a tale and in a musing mood, fashioning uncouth images in the embers—as dreamy men are sometimes apt to do; the fire of tale in which Sir Geoffry Crayon, Esq., gives so conspicuously, suggested itself to his imagination. And with a mighty effort, fashioning one image more mighty and wondrous than the rest, he made the iron poker to become, in fancy a sceptre, and dubbed him knight of the garter, "Sir Geoffry Crayon."

Thus ended the plot of the tale, and here, I am told, it was written. The poker which had transformed itself into a sceptre, continued to be employed as usual, and the literary fame of the transformation spread, until the landlord of the house, when she transferred it from its smutty station in the fire-place, to a more dignified position in a glass case drawers, and changed its ancient use, for that of being shown to the curious, as the sceptre of the renowned "*Sir Geoffry Crayon*," "*al ass a genius a hand.* It has now become as great a curiosity amongst travellers, as the "Iron Crown" of state upon Avon, or Burns upon the Ayr. This is enough for the author's trade, to excite a very sensational mind travellers here,—which shows that as Government gulls travellers in a whole—so minister, so the people. Be it known, however, or telling a tale, they can affect the same thing, some upon this trick with a trashee-like readily to turn it to their private account. E.

The rise of Alcanck's may serve to illustrate the mode in which the sort of nobility was conferred. A few pretty women, not in the highest rank of the nobility, met at Devonshire House to practice quadrilles, then recently introduced from the Continent. The establishment of a fashionable assemblage, to which the rest of the world but the very elite were to be admissible; the subscriptions to be the means of checking the obtrusive vulgarity of wealth. The fancy took, and when it transpired that the Patroness-ship had actually refused the most estimable Belgian Duchess, all London became mad to be admitted, and soon it was universally regarded as a positive loss of caste, and an act of solicitation worse than baseness to avert to have a private ball given. The wives and daughters of the old provincial gentry, with pedigrees traced up to the Heptarchy, knew not what, but something terrible by the latest acts of degradation, to submit the undergirl distinctions, and to fear it is not exaggeration to say that more than one persons lost much honour to barter for vote in parliament; and more than one persons lost honour for a ball-ticket. The prestige has gradually subsided, but the institution is now scattering to its fall, but its origin is worth remembering, as a ludicrous phenomenon in the progress of society.—*Lit. Quarterly Review.*

Heavenly of Bees.—The following circumstance is related as having been witnessed at Liverpool, illustrating the high sagacity of bees:

"A hive of bees, which are kept in lateral hours on Mr. Nott's barnum principals, threw out a swarm on the 13th October last, and which were secured in a common cottage hive. After remaining three weeks incapable of laying up any portion of nourishment for the winter in consequence of the unseasonably severe weather they returned to the mother hive, and were admitted. The fact almost proves that these interesting insects have reasoning faculties.

REJECTING VERSATILE.—Complaints are occasionally made by members, that their speeches are not reported verbatim. Pretty speeches they would make, if reported at their words appear: The habit of giving verbatim reports was once followed by the London Journal, as it is now by the one we conducted the New Times. The result of the experiment was that we ought to prevent any one calling for verbatim reports in future. The members were so horrified at their speeches, and set the public a laughing from one end of the country to the other. Lord Brougham declared that the reporting *gave treats* at the foot of his Majesty," and as "walking on all fours." Lord Eldon declared that Sir Frederick Flood, one of the Irish members, had "made a considerable *fee* upon the matter." Peel reared one morning as having on the previous evening enlightened and delighted the House by "a display of the most profound philosophy and brilliant eloquence."

MR. DISRAELI.—As I was coming down to this house to perform my duty to the country and the constituency, I encountered a friend. He is a mob, Mr. Speaker, of ringmeeting, sir. If, sir, any concern gentleman is to be assassinated, he is the man. He has a parcel of speeches, or were either attacking me, Mr. Speaker, then I say, Mr. Speaker, if you go at me, Sir, I'll go at you. After protesting gentlemen, like myself, sir, we turn to one another, and the high tone which colonels of the imperial and real attaches to the finer classes of dignified society, immediately exist. Changeable, Bernardy, and Johnnies, long vacation, and Lord Chancellor, I assure you sweet now was, that his excellency condescended to tell to his chair, and I'll tell you what, sir, that general law of gravitation which lays interfactor matter under the table. At length, after the despatch of a dozen of grapes, decanters and a noble pine, his excellency made a motion to his hat and he got up. Then his excellency began to have refined the cities. The bill was brought, and while he examined it, he made a speech, a sign was given for another bottle of Burgundy, and thus prepared, he shortly drew out his pen. "Here, Mr. Bowring, who is the greatest and the most enlightened statesman of precedent-only condescends to spell nonsense. A few evening since the right hon. Baronet, the member of the house that a certain measure "had not received the sanction of the judgment of the people of particular opinion." It is true, however, to the honorable member to add, that the measure was usually approved of generally.

No trust in Princes.—A droll adventure occurred to the Emperor Alexander on the eve of one of the imperial reviews. He was walking alone and unattended, and he often extended his pedestrian excursions to the distance of three miles from the Winter Palace at Petersburg. On the occasion here alluded to, he had walked a long way, and felt himself in such a pretty much fatigued, he got into one of the public droschkies, and told the driver to take him to the Winter Palace. "Petersburg," said he to the unwotschik (sledge driver). "I will take you anywhere to it as I can," replied the driver, "but I will not allow us to approach the gates. On ar-rival, you will please to pay me my fare, and I will not receive any thing from the Emperor." "We must not go any farther, then," said the Emperor, as he descended from the sledge, saying "Wait there, and I will send some one to pay you." No, no," replied the driver, "I will not do it. Your countenance tells me the same promise, but they always forget it. I will give you a ride, but if you have not the money, leave something with me for your pay."

The emperor smiled, and observing the clasp of his cloak, he threw it into the sledge. "Here, said he," take that in pawn." Assenting to his apartments, he directed his valet-de-chambre to give the driver a still more satisfying description, has just transpired. The housewarming of a new ship, or some such occasion, gave rise to the proposal of a public dinner, at which the landlord's friends were to assemble to exhibit their good will to the house. The dinner was ordered accordingly, the company met, was served, but the chairman. The landlord should, in all etiquette, have taken the chair: but probably being no orator, he was not quite sure where the dignity and, in the mean time, a well dressed personage, who had just entered the room, was solicited, and, proposed to relieve him from *l'embarras* of the chair, and assumed the post without waiting. As he looked the thing, showy, volatile, and perfectly free from any doubt of his own qualifications, he was installed by acclamation. The dinner was a success, as far as it was practised, where the parties could get their mouths open, but but from Napoleon to a packpocket the maxim of war is, nothing venture, nothing win.

The dinner was a still more astonishing